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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed ; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list¹ may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonneyjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
- Adad.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
- Agar.** A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
- Agrahāra.** A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
- Āhar.** A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Āhu.** Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54), syn. āus.
- Ain.** A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Āin-i-Akbarī.** A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
- Ajlāf.** Low-class Muhammadans.
- Akunwun.** A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
- Āl.** A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda anctoria* (iii, p. 183).
- Ālsī.** Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Āman.** The late rice crop, Bengal, syn. sāli, Assam.
- Ambādi.** Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.
- Āmil.** A subordinate executive official under native rule, in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xvi, p. 407).
- Anicut.** A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
- Anjan.** A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
- Arhar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.
- Aruga.** Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Assets.** See Net Assets.
- Āus.** The early rice crop, Bengal, syn. āhu, Assam.
- Avare.** A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
- Avatār.** An incarnation of Vishnu.
- Bābar.** A grass used for making paper.
- Babūl, bābul.** A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bāfta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico ; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghla.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisurī.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. *cambu*, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (*khādar*), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsme.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long stemmed rice grown in low lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdarī.** A summer-house ; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Bastī.** (1) A village, or collection of huts ; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper, (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia belerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus jujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides ; syn. *taungya*, Burma ; *jhūm*, North Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil ; syn. *bhūr*.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160 ; xvi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmiāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.
- Bīgha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bil.** Name for a swamp in Bengal, syn. jhīl.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Bolī.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum cihare*.
- Brinjāl.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*, syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoides*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālisa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambeli.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Champak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapāti.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsi.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India ; syn. pattawāla, Bombay ; peon, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chaudhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official ; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chaukidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chaung.** A stream, Burma.
- Chaunkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum mihaceum* ; syn. vari, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks ; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatrī.** A dome or cupola ; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chhiul.** See Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chir.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chironjī.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chital.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum* ; syn. jowār.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108) ; (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

- (iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 319).
- Civil Surgeon.** The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).
- Cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Collector.** The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.
- Commissioner.** (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.
- Conservator.** The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).
- Council Bills.** Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).
- Count.** Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.
- Court of Wards.** An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).
- Crore, karor.** Ten millions.
- Da.** *See* Dah.
- Dacoit, dakait.** A member of a gang of robbers.
- Daffadār.** A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.
- Dah or dāo.** A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.
- Dahiya, dahi.** Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Daitya.** In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.
- Dakaiti, dacoity.** Robbery by five or more persons.
- Dāl.** A generic term applied to various pulses.
- Dām.** An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.
- Dāman.** The skirt of a hill range.
- Dani.** A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.
- Dāo.** *See* Dah.
- Darbār.** (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

- Dargāh.** A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.
- Dari.** A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.
- Dārogha.** The title of officials in various departments ; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.
- Darwān.** A door-keeper.
- Darwāza.** A gateway.
- Debottar.** Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.
- Deodār.** A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.
- Deputy Commissioner.** The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.
- Deputy Magistrate and Collector.** A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54), equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).
- Desāi.** A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Desh.** (1) Native country, (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India : (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.
- Deshmukh.** A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Deva.** A deity.
- Dhāk.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum, syn. palās, Bengal ; chhiul, Central India.
- Dharmśāla.** A charitable institution provided as a resting place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.
- Dhatūra.** A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.
- Dhāvda, dhāora.** A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.
- Dhenklī.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water ; syn. picottah.
- Dhotī.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighī.** A tank, Bengal.
- District.** The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).
- Division.** (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49) ; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District ; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438) ; (4) a group

- of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).
- Diwān.** The chief minister in a Native State.
- Diwāni.** Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.
- Doāb.** The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.
- Dry crop.** A crop grown without artificial irrigation.
- Dry rate.** The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.
- Dūn.** A valley, Northern India.
- Ekka.** A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.
- Endi, eri.** A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Eng or in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Extra Assistant Commissioner.** See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).
- Famine insurance grant.** An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).
- Farmān.** An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.
- Faujdāri.** Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.
- Financial Commissioner.** The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).
- Gabrūn.** Cotton drill (cloth).
- Gaddī.** The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.
- Gānja.** The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Gaonbura.** Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.
- Gauda.** A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Gauli-rāj.** The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.
- Gaur.** Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghāt-wāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghī.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Golā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women, lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. paida.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (iv, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor. (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakīm.** A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhōr.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hāli.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmīr stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hiver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muham-madan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory, hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimrāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia Jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spiciigera*.
- Janmam.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).

Jarau. *See* Sāmbar.

Jarīb. Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.

Jātra. A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.

Jemadār. A native officer in the army or police.

Jhangora. *See* Sānwān.

Jhil. A natural lake or swamp, Northern India, syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Jhūm. Name in North Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides, syn. taungya, Burma.

Jihād. A religious war undertaken by Mūsalmāns.

Jirga. A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).

Jola. *See* Jowār.

Jotdār. A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.

Jowār. The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32), syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

Judicial Commissioner. An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).

Kacheri, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.

Kaing. Alluvial crops, Burma.

Kākar. The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).

Kalā azār. An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).

Kalar, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.

Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. *See* Kamāsdār.

Kamarband. A waistcloth or belt.

Kamāsdār or **kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).

Kāmdār. An administrative officer in a Native State.

Kāmi. A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Kāmil. Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.

Kammar. A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.

Kanazo. A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*,

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānungo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhāri.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmir (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katīl.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.
- Khālāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community, (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

- Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.
- Kharif.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsadār.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).
- Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.
- Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).
- Khilat.** A robe of honour.
- Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.
- Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.
- Kikar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babul.
- Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).
- Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).
- Kodāli.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmuti, Southern India.
- Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. hark, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.
- Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.
- Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica*.
- Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.
- Kothi.** A large house.
- Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.
- Kotwāli.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.
- Kulith.** See Kulthi.

- Kulkarni.** A village accountant, Bombay Deccan ; syn. patwāri.
- Kulthi.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus* ; syn. khulāt.
- Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kutki.** A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.
- Kwin.** The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).
- Kyaung.** A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).
- Lākh, lac.** A hundred thousand.
- Lambardār.** The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīn dāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280, xxiv, p. 380).
- Langūr.** A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).
- Lantana.** A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.
- Lāt.** A monumental pillar.
- Laterite.** A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads ; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).
- Lingam.** The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.
- Longyi.** A waistcloth, Burma.
- Loquāt.** A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.
- Lota.** A small brass water-pot.
- Lugade.** A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).
- Lungī.** (1) A turban ; (2) a cloth worn by women.
- Madrasa.** A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.
- Mag.** See Mūng.
- Magar.** The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).
- Mahājan.** A native merchant or banker.
- Mahāl.** (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country ; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230) ; (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).
- Mahālkari.** A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.
- Mahant.** The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.
- Mahārāja.** A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A huge carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm**, properly **mājūn**. A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.
- Mandap** or **mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhōr.** A wild goat in North Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phascolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.
- Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.
- Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihirāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (1, p. 109).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukaddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Munj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum cihare*.

- Munsif.** Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).
- Munsifi.** The courthouse of a munsif.
- Murum.** Gravel, used for metalling roads.
- Nād.** A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39 : xvii, p. 68).
- Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna.** A place where drums are beaten.
- Nāgli.** A small millet, *Feleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.
- Nāib.** Assistant or deputy.
- Nāik.** A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249 : xviii, p. 176) ; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.
- Nat.** A demon or spirit, Burma.
- Navane.** Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.
- Nawāb.** A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.
- Nazar, nazarāna.** A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.
- Nāzim.** Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.
- Net assets.** (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord ; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).
- Newār.** Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.
- Ngapi.** Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.
- Niābat.** The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy governor.
- Nilgai.** An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).
- Nīm.** A tree, *Uchla Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.
- Nīrganti.** The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.
- Nizām.** A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.
- Nizāmat.** A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.
- Non-cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Non-occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier. (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betl.*

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pañch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

Pardesi. Foreign.

Pargana. Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsil, Northern India.

Pārha. The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).

Pashm. The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

Paso. A waistcloth.

Pat. A stretch of firm, hard clay.

Pātel. A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

Pāthsāla. A village school for Hindus.

Pātidār. A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

Patni. The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

Patsan, pātsan. A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, syn. ambadi, Western India.

Pattidāri. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Patwāri. A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talāti, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

Pegya. A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.

Peshkār. A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsildār.

Peshkash. A tribute, or offering to a superior.

Petha. A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

Phārha. See Pārha.

Phulkāri. An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

Pice, paisa. A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

Picottah. A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhikli, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

Pinda. A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

Pipal. A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)

Pīr. A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

Pishānam. Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

Pleader. A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Pode or **podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides -pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvāri (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

Poligār. A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

- Pongyi.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.
- Postin.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.
- Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.
- Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.
- Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).
- Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).
- Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).
- Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.
- Pundit.** See Pandit.
- Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindi, (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).
- Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).
- Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (iv, p. 148).
- Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.
- Qāzī.** See Kāzī.
- Rabī.** The harvest reaped in the spring.
- Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.
- Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tuar.
- Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.
- Ramelī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.
- Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.
- Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.
- Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.
- Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

- Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.
- Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.
- Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).
- Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).
- Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).
- Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.
- Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.
- Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; vi, p. 318).
- Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.
- Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.
- Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.
- Sagun.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
- Sāil.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal . syn. sāh.
- Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* , syn. bājra.
- Sajji.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).
- Sakhwā.** See Sāl.
- Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.
- Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*
- Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.
- Salim Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.
- Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.
- Sāmān.** See Sānwān.
- Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).
- Sāmbār.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (1, p. 236) . syn. jarau.
- San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).
- Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.
- Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sāri.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Sati.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191–192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia* sp.
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shīsham** or **sissū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola**. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem**. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara**. The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār**. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul**. See Semal.
- Singhāra**. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa*.
- Siris**. A large tree, *Albizia odoratissima*.
- Sīsī**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdia bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See Shisham.
- Sitalpāti**. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.
- Smārta**. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola**. A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār**. A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level**. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Śrāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitarium.
- Sthamba**. A pillar.
- Stūpa** or **tope**. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah**. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār**. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).
- Subdivision**. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri**. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp**. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent**. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

- official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).
- Surki, surkhi.** Brick dust or broken brick.
- Sūsī.** Striped cloth for trousers.
- Suyurghāl.** (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes ; (2) a grant without conditions.
- Syce, sais.** A groom.
- Tābi.** The hot-season crop.
- Tābūt.** See Tāzia.
- Tahsīl.** A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53) ; syn. tāluka, Bombay ; tāluk, Madras and Mysore, township, Burma.
- Tahsildār.** The officer in charge of a tahsīl, syn. māmlat-dār, Bombay (viii, p. 341) ; township officer or myo-ok, Burma, mukhtiār-kār, Sind ; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).
- Tahsili.** The office buildings at the head quarters of a tahsīl.
- Takāvi.** Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321), syn. tagai, Bombay.
- Tal.** A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.
- Talaiyāri.** A village watchman, Madras
- Talāti.** A village accountant, Gujarāt ; syn. patwāri.
- Talāv or talao.** A lake or tank.
- Tāli.** (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo* ; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).
- Talipot.** A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*
- Taluk, taluka.** The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)
- Tāluk, tāluka.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore ; syn. tahsīl.
- Talukdār.** A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104 ; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)
- Tālukdār.** (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272) ; (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104 ; viii, p. 352).
- Tank.** In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley ; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract, the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24, ix, p. 150), syn. jhum, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katil, Himālayas (vii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), bewar, Central Provinces, wāha or wālar, Rājputana (xxi, p. 120), pode, Hyderābad (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvāri (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix, pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzia.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xiii, p. 363).
- Thagi.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshatriya in some parts of Northern India. (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmins; (3) a petty chief, (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myla* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270, ix, pp. 204, 207).

- Thitsī.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).
- Thugyi.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).
- Tika.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.
- Tikhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.
- Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.
- Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.
- Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
- Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.
- Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.
- Tol.** A Sanskrit school.
- Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grams (troy).
- Torana.** An architectural gateway.
- Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).
- Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.
- Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.
- Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.
- Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.
- Tur or tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay, syn. arhar.
- Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*, syn. urd.
- Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).
- Union.** See Village Union.
- Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).
- Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.
- Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).
- Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.
- Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.
- Vaid or baidya, Bengal.** A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

- Vakil.** (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155), (2) an agent generally.
- Vari.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay. syn. chena.
- Varkas.** Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.
- Vihāra.** A Buddhist monastery.
- Village.** Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).
- Village Union.** An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).
- Vimāna.** A temple, Southern India.
- Viss.** A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).
- Wakf.** A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.
- Wālar** or **wāla.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xvi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Wazārat.** A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.
- Wazīr.** The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.
- Wet rate.** The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).
- Wun.** A Burmese official, under native rule.
- Ya.** Upland country, Burma.
- Yogāsana.** The practice of austerities, Hindu.
- Yogi.** A Hindu ascetic.
- Yoma.** A hill range, Burma.
- Yūnāni.** Lit. Greek, the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.
- Zaildār.** The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).
- Zamīndār.** A landholder. See also next article.
- Zamīndāri.** (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73), (2) the rights of a landholder, zamīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).
- Zanāna.** The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.
- Ziārat.** A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.
- Zila.** A District.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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- Anantavarma - Chōdaganga - Gangesvara, Jagannāth temple at Puri built by (A.D. 1075-1141), ii. 11.

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- Anappa Ashwarao, rule in Pāloncha, Hyderabad, xiv. 373.
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- Banaphan, District of Ban'ekhandi, spoken in Bāon, vi. 415, Charkhūr, v. 175; Chhatāpur, v. 200.
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- Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.
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- Bāndalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.
- Bādamūtlanka, village in Godāvāri District, Madras, vi. 357.
- Bāndar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

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- Bāndarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
- Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
- Bandaullah Khan, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
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- Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
- Bandhalgotis, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xviii. 133.
- Bāndhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Bandalike.
- Bāndhogarh, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
- Bāndia Beli, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xiii. 288.
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- Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
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- Bāned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
- Bānera, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
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- Bāngangā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
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- Bāngāon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
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- Bāngavādī, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
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- Brass, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
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- Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxi. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.
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- Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Panjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.
- Bangulzai, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachh, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xvii. 99.
- Bani*, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthi sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Bani Abbās, tribe in Hydrābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.
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- Bānyāchung, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.
- Baniyās, trading caste. *See* Baniās.
- Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hydrābād State, xiii. 246-247.
- Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādīs, Lambānis), gram carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hydrābād, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Parilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hydrābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xii. 65; Hydrābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hydrābād, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kheri, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199, 200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilibhūt, xv. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hydrābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; Harangal, Hydrābād, xxiv. 360; Wān, xxiv. 392.
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- Bank of Bengal, branch in Hydrābād city, xiii. 311; Lahore, xvi. 114; Moultmein, xviii. 9; Narāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374.
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- Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
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- Bānkibāzār, village in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, settlement of the Ostend Company in the first half of the eighteenth century, vi. 382.
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- Baukiyore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382.
- Baukipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382-383.

- Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
- Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Lawrence (1857), xvi. 192.
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- Baune Singh, chief of Rajgarh, xxi. 60.
- Bannerman, Major, force sent to Timmavelli under (c. 1799), xxi. 365.
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- Bannu Singh, Mahārāo Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824-57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; built dam at Alwar (1844), v. 260; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
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- Bānsdih, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsgaon, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xii. 329.
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- Bāra Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
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- Bargaih, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
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- Bārī, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
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- Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapur State, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bavā Thāna, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.
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- Bhakkar, subdivision in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakkar, *tahsīl* in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakkar, town in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 44.
- Bhakras, tribe in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
- Bhaktavatsala, shrine to, at Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308.
- Bhakti*, Hindu doctrine of, i. 425, ii. 414.
- Bhālala, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālgām Baldhoi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālgāmda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālki, town in Bidār District, Hyderābād, viii. 44.
- Bhalsand, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, viii. 44.
- Bhālusna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14.
- Bhambore, ruined city in Karāchi District, Sind, viii. 44.
- Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii. 45-57; physical aspects, 45-47; history, 47-49; population, 49-50; agriculture, 50-51; fisheries, 51; forests, 52; minerals, 52; trade and communications, 52-55; administration, 55-57; education, 56-57; medical, 57.
- Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.
- Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57-59.
- Bhāmpia, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.
- Bhāna, Bhil, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, viii. 72.
- Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
- Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, viii. 59.
- Bhāndāra, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, iii. 147.
- Bhāndāra, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, viii. 71.
- Bhāndāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71.
- Bhāndāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.
- Bhāndāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304-5, 329; Kolāha, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249-250; Sāvant-vādī, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhāndarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmśvara I, ii. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, xxi. 302.
- Bhānder, town in Central India, viii. 72.
- Bhandhūs*, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.
- Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmir, xv. 104-105.
- Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.
- Bhang*, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

- in Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwalior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
- Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Multān (1771-9), xviii. 27.
- Bhangīs, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
- Bhanjī, founder of house of Virpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
- Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
- Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwa, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
- Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.
- Bhao Phansa, Rājā, minister of Hārī Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xviii. 250.
- Bhao Singh, of Būndī, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
- Bhaos, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Bharamuro, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
- Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Pradyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
- Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.
- Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xiiii. 211.
- Bharat Shah, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
- Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
- Bharata, author of the *Nāṭya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
- Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
- Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.
- Other references*: Irrigation, iii. 348; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
- Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86-87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermeire (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, ii. 193, 242, 343.
- Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
- Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
- Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
- Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
- Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
- Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
- Bhārgav Brāhmins, in Broach city, ix. 29.
- Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hircmugālūr.
- Bhāibut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bharpūr Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206, Balliā, vi. 251, 252, Basti, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākori, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partālgarh, xx. 16; Kāe Barcl, xxi. 26; Salon, Kāe Bareli, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bharthana, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārtī Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgīrs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārtī Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārtī Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhartrīnāth, brother of Vikramaditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārudpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūta, former name of Sardāishahr *tahsīl*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwan, sanitarium in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmikāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
- Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
- Bhātbarśi Decotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
- Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
- Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhatian, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātīāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xiv. 82.
- Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Kārāchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *tahsil* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patālā State, Punjab, viii. 89, 90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkhūi, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātkolī, village in Amraoti District, Berār, viii. 91.
- Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
- Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
- Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venīsamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
- Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatmer fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhāttiāna, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Pūhlikian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindī Bhattiān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhattikāvya*, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
- Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
- Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Śāvant.
- Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
- Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneswari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra District, viii. 104.
- Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
- Bhavām, *tāluk* in Combatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
- Bhavāni, town in Combatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
- Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Portbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
- Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98, 99.
- Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baioda, vii. 56.
- Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahāwalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rāni, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālū, general of the Bhonslas, Bālaji tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehri State (1850-72), xxii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datia State (1857), xi. 196.

- Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.
- Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.
- Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālāwār State (1899), xiv. 117.
- Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304.
- Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
- Bhawānigarh, *tahsīl* in Patālā State, Punjab, viii. 99.
- Bhawānipur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
- Ihawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.
- Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
- Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhī's.
- Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
- Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bhera, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99-100.
- Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
- Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
- Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xii. 285.
- Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
- Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
- Bhikhi, *tahsīl* in Patālā State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.
- Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhiknapahārī, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsārī *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
- Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. *See also* Bhils.
- Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
- Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
- Bhilavdi, village in Sātārā District, Bombay, viii. 104.
- Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
- Bhilodia Chhatrasinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xvi. 290.
- Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bārya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhimkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderabad, xii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwas estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsārī *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxi. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
- Bhilsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-105.
- Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānchī.
- Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
- Bhim, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
- Bhim Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghori, ii. 353, 354.
- Bhim Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), vii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khilji, xii. 122.
- Bhim Rao, Koppal, Hyderabad, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
- Bhim Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
- Bhim Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

- Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Auangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xvi. 34.
- Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhīm Singh's *lālā*, Asoka pillar at Lauviyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
- Bhīm Singhji, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
- Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nanī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
- Bhīm's Bāzā, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
- Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhīma I, king of Gujārāt (A. D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kaudhikot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Boina, country round Kūnch granted in *jūgir* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhimavaram, *tāluka* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhīmavaiman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhimbar, torrent in Gujārāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhimkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.
- Bhīmnaṭh, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhumora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhimrao Nadgir, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
- Bhimsenā, river in Assam. See Surmā.
- Bhimthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhindar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhūngā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhīr, *tāluka* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhutāi, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhutāna Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhūtī, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittani, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhūwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhūwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhūwān, *taluk* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhūwān, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandisvaia, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhogpur, *taluk* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xii. 90; Palāmau, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
- Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

- xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.
- Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.
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- Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
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- Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
- Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.
- Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
- Bhojpurī, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Ballā, vi. 252; Champārān, x. 140; Ghāziṣai, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
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- Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hydrābād, viii. 122.
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- Bhoyi, section of the Bestas in Mysore, xviii. 197-198.
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- Bīdrī*, inlay or encrusted metal-work, named from Bīdar in Hyderābād, Bengal, vii. 269; Bīdar, viii. 167, 170; Hyderābād, xii. 264; Purnea, xx. 417.
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- Bijai Singh, Thākūr of Rian, Rājputāna, xxi. 301.
- Bijāgarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
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- Bijolia, town, with antiquarian remains, in Rājputāna, viii. 202.
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- Bilgiri-Rangan Hills, range in Southern India, viii. 236.
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- Billamore, Major, Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, penetrated by, xvii. 211.
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- Bimlipatam, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bimlipatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
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- Bindu Sāgar or Gosāgar, sacred tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bindu Sarovar, tank at Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359.
- Bindusāra, second Mauryan emperor (297-272 B. C.), ii. 282-283; in Punjab, xx. 261.
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- Deer, hog (*Cervus porcinus*), i. 237; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 3; Bhāmo, viii. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burma, ix. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Cuttack, xi. 88; Delhi, xi. 224; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Gorakhpur, xi. 332; Gujranwāla, xii. 354; Gujgaon, xii. 403; Hydrābād, xii. 233, 313; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khulnā, xv. 287; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myitkynā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Namī Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, ix. 146; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Poonā, xx. 414; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Sagau, xvi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Northern Shan States, xvii. 233; Southern Shan States, xvii. 251; Shwēbo, xvii. 312; Suid, xvii. 393; Sirmūr, xviii. 22; Sukkur, xviii. 119; Sundarban, xviii. 141; Tavoy, xviii. 259; Thai and Pārkan, xviii. 307; Thāton, xviii. 330; United Provinces, xviii. 144; Upper Suid Frontier District, xvii. 278.
- Deer, mouse (*Tragulus memina*), i. 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Gaujam, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xvii. 7; Saugor, xvii. 137.
- Deer, musk (*Moschus moschiferus*), i. 237; Bhūtān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Hazāra, xii. 76; Mandi, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, ix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xviii. 367; Simla, xvii. 377; Sirmūr, xvii. 22; Teluī, xviii. 270; United Provinces, xviii. 144.
- Deer, raven. See Gazelle.
- Deer, sambar or pan (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anāmalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassem, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betul, viii. 8; Bhāmo, viii. 46; Bijnoi, viii. 194; Biligun-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndī, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochim, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xi. 6; Ellchpur, vii. 11; Gaujam, xii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamhipur,

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- Deer, spotted, or *chital* (*Cervus axis*), i. 236 237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraoti, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Basim, vii. 96; Basti, vii. 125; Berāli, vii. 364; Betul, vii. 8; Bijnor, vii. 194; Bombay, vii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champārān, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Elgandal, xi. 6; Ellichpur, xi. 11-12; Ganjam, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwahior, xii. 421; Hamirpur, xii. 14; Hyderabad, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālāwār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karimnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nāmī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Neṣāl, xix. 30; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partālgarh State, xx. 9; Patlāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewa Kāntha, xxi. 293; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxi. 7; Santāl Pargana, xxi. 63; Saugor, xxi. 137; Shāhjahānpur, xxi. 202; Singhbhūm, xxi. 3; Sirmūr, xxi. 22; Sirohī, xxi. 29; Supur Tāndūr, xxi. 40; Sundarban, xxi. 141; Surat, xxi. 152; Talakona, xxi. 209; Tanjore, xxi. 226; Tehri, xxi. 270; Thāna, xxi. 291; Tonk, xxi. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxi. 87; United Provinces, xxi. 144; Warangal, xxi. 358.
- Deer, swamp, or *bharavanga* (*Cervus duvanceli*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, vii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Kheri, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nāmī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxi. 251; United Provinces, xxi. 144.
- Dacca, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xi. 209; meteorology, i. 154.
- Dehglur, *tālul* in Nānder District, Hyderabad, xi. 209.
- Dehglur, town in Nānder District, Hyderabad, xi. 209.
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- Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārājāt, Afghānistān, xii. 85.
- Dehgām, town in Kadī *prant*, Baroda, xi. 209.
- Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Kaināl District, xv. 52.
- Dehli. See Delhi.
- Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-221; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214-215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and com-

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- Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.
- Dehrī, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.
- Dehwāī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalat and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
- Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xvii. 99.
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- Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.
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- Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren under Protestant Missions.
- Delwara, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.
- Domb Hān, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.
- Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B.C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, vii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B.C.), xix. 149, invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xvi. 264.
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- Deobālpur ancient town in Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
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- Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
- Deogaon, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
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- Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
- Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xv. 9.
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- Deopāthā, peak in Namī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
- Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
- Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2, rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
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- Deori, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
- Deoriā, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
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- Dero Mohbat, *taluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xi. 272.
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- Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Lūkaner, viii. 219.
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- Devliā, petty State in Kāthāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
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- Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
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- Dhābla Ghosi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
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- Dhāk or *palās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26-27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 223; Gujrat, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Haridōi, xiii. 43; Jhalawār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mampurī, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partālgarh, xx. 15; Patāla, xx. 33; Pilibhūt, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
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- Dhalkisor river. See Rupnarayan.
- Dhalni, lake in Gwalpāra District, vii. 269.
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- Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
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- Dhāra Singh, Rājā. Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
- Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Smd, xvi. 137.
- Dharāla, leading class of Kolis, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
- Dharam Chand, or Shādī Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmir, xv. 100-101.

- Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34),
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- Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh Dis-
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- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore Dis-
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- Dharmapuri, town in Salem District,
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- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur Dis-
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- Dharmjaygarh, head quarters of Udaipur
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- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District,
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- Dharmśāla, hill station and cantonment
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- Dharmasāla, *thakurāt* in Gwalior Rest-
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- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājput-
āna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi.
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- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in
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- Dhulwān, *talsil* in Kapūrthala State,
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- Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhīmārs, caste of various functions, in

- Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
- Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.
- Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
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- Dhodap, fort in Nasik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
- Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsārī, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
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- Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331, 332.
- Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
- Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-321.
- Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
- Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321, 322.
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- Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass- and copper-work, iii. 241.
- Dhond, head-quarters of *pettha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.
- Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
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- Dhond-Mammād State Railway, v. 119.
- Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
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- Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
- Dhols, unclean caste in Dhāiwār, xi. 308.
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- Dhotia, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwā Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.
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- Dhāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.
- Dhol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
- Dhol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
- Dhūm, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xviii. 51.
- Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph May, viii. 6.
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- Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-337.
- Dhul Kot 1. ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
- Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
- Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
- Dhulāta, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
- Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
- Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.
- Dhulān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
- Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
- Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.
- Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
- Dhūndārī language. *See* Jaipuri.

- Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
- Dhūndhgarh, name of Dibat in eleventh century, xi. 341.
- Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xii. 385.
- Dhūndi dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
- Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoh, xvii. 200, pillaged Shimoga (1799), xvii. 285, 290.
- Dhundias, Jam sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xvi. 115.
- Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 106; Kāwalpūndi, xvi. 266.
- Dhumās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhanga, vi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhurs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dhurwai, petty *amad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
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- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340-341.
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- Dibat, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
- Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
- Dibāng, river of Assam, vi. 341.
- Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
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- Dibugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341, 342.
- Dibugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342, 343.
- Didda, queen of Kashmīr (950-1003), xv. 92.
- Didwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, vi. 343.
- Dig, town in Bhatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343, 344.
- Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414, in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xvi. 115.
- Digaru, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378.
- Digbijai Jugal Kishor Das, chief of Chhuikhadān (1898-1903), x. 216.
- Digbijaganj, *taluk* in United Provinces. *See* Mahārājganj.
- Digboi, oil-field in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 344, 345.
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- Dighton, Mr., revenue manager in Nalgonda District (1840), xviii. 343.
- Dignagar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xi. 345.
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- Digru, river of Assam, vi. 345.
- Dihang, river of Assam, vi. 345.
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- Dihing, Noa, river of Assam, vi. 346.
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- Dikshitars, Brāhman sect, managers of temple of Siva, Chidambaram, x. 219-220.
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- Dilāwar Khān, Ghorī, governor of Mālwā (c. 1389-1405), ii. 379, 381, xvii. 103; assumed independence (1401), ii. 185, in Dhār, xi. 294; erected Lāt Masjid at Dhār, xi. 295; mosque at Māndogarh, ii. 187, xvii. 173; granted Antri to Shao Singh Chandrawat, xxi. 191.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal general, Athni sacked (1679), vi. 124; Golconda State invaded (1685-7), ii. 390; Jai Singh assisted by (1665), xx. 397; mosque and tomb at Khed, xv. 266.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal governor of Sira (1724-56), xxii. 16.

- Dilāwar Khān, chief of Maimāna, submission to Abdur Rahmān Khān (1883-4), xvii. 32.
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- Diler Khān, Mughal general. *See* Dilāwar Khān.
- Diler Khān, slain and buried at Mandahā (1730), xvii. 232.
- Diler Khān, territories granted to, by the Durrānis, but driven out of lands by Sikh chiefs, xvi. 27.
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- Dilnaji, fort in Sind, xvi. 403.
- Dilukh Rai, part of Colonel James Gardner's property held by, xv. 70.
- Dilwāra, estate and head-quarters thereof in Rājputāna. *See* Delwāra.
- Dimāpur, village in Sibsāgar District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 346-347.
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- Dimasas or hill Kāchāris, inhabitants of Assam, vi. 41.
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- Dīna-krishna Dās, Oriyā works of, ii. 424-432.
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- Dinapore, town and cantonment in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355-356.
- Dindigul, subdivision in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
- Dindigul, *tāluka* in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
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- Kāmārhātī, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 326.
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- Kamāsm, *tahsil* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 326-327.
- Kamatāpur, ruined city in Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xiv. 327.
- Kamāuli plates of king Vaidyāditya, ii. 33.
- Kambākkam Drug, peak in Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399.
- Kambam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. See Cumbum.
- Kambau, author of Tamil *Rāmāyana* (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.
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- Kambugudi, peak in Salem, xxi. 396.
- Kāmdār Khan, Musalmān revenue agent, Hazaribāgh (1765), xii. 88.
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- Kanakans, agricultural labourers, in Cochin, x. 345.
- Kanakbhawan, temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
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- Kanara, spice gardens, iii. 54-56; wood-carving, iii. 231.
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- Kankrej, collection of petty States under Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xiv. 403.
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- Kannanūr, village adjoining Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxi. 3.
- Kannara, Kāshtrakuta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.
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- Kiunthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Keonthal.
- Kizilbāshis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istāfī, xiii. 371.
- Klangdong, upper reaches of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xv. 337.
- Klangklangs, tribe in Chin Hills, x. 273, 274.
- Klein, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242-243.
- Knight, Mr., *Where Three Empires meet*, quoted on Ladākh, xvi. 89, 90.
- Knives. *See* Cutlery.
- Knox, Captain, Resident in Nepāl (1802-3), xix. 34.
- Koch kingdom, established by Biswa Singh, vi. 25; in Assam, vi. 43, rule in Cooch Behār, x. 381-382; Gauhātī included in (sixteenth century), xii. 184; overran Rangpur, xvi. 224.
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- Kochs, or Rājbanis, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 25, 28; Bengal, vii. 233, Bhāgalpur, viii. 24-25; Cooch Behār, x. 383; Dacca, xi. 107; Darjeeling, xi. 170, Darrang, xi. 185; Dmājpur, vi. 350; Gāro Hills, xii. 174, Goalpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35, Kāmrip, xiv. 333; Kishanganj, xv. 309; Mymensingh, xviii. 154; Nowgong, xiv. 224; Purnea, xv. 416; Rājshahi, xvi. 159, 164; Sibsāgar, xvii. 348.
- Kod, *tāluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xv. 337-338.
- Kōdā, dialect of the Mundā language, i. 383.
- Kodachādi, mountain in Mysore, xv. 338, xviii. 296, xxi. 282.
- Kodagas, tribe. *See* Coorg.
- Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.
- Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 22.

- Kodaikānal, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338.
- Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338-339; observatory, i. 106.
- Kodangal, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderabad, xv. 339-340.
- Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderabad, xv. 340.
- Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340.
- Kodaung, hilly tract in Mongmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.
- Kodināt, town in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, xv. 340.
- Kodon, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Avangarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Balliā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 215; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35-36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Chhuikhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369-370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335-336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderabad State, xiii. 253, 254; Indur, Hyderabad, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Mathar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderabad, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmau, xix. 340; Rāc Bareli, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpipla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seonī, xxii. 170; Sitāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
- Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras, xvi. 242-243.
- Kohan Dil Khān, from Persia, Saifdar Jang Sadozai driven out of Kandahār by (1842), xiv. 376.
- Kohāt, District in North-West Frontier Province, xv. 341-350; physical aspects, 341-342; history, 342-344; population, 344-345; agriculture, 345-347; trade and communications, 347-348; famme, 348; administration, 348-350; education, 350; medical, 350.
- Kohāt, *tahsīl* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 350-351.
- Kohāt, town and cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 351-352; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199, 211.
- Kohāt Pass Afridis, expedition against (1850), xiv. 208.
- Kohāt Salt Quarries, North-West Frontier Province, i. 93, iii. 159, iv. 251, xv. 351.
- Koh-i-Bāba, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.
- Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xii. 98.
- Kohimā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 352-353.
- Kohimā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills District Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353.
- Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Kohīr, former *tāluk* in Hyderabad State. See *Bidar Tāluk*.
- Kohir, town in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xv. 353.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Karachi District, Sind, xv. 353-354.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Kābul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.
- Kohistānī, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397.
- Kohistānīs, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.
- Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.
- Kohlīs, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chanda, x. 153.
- Kohlu, *tahsīl* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.
- Kohlus, tribe on Mimicoy Island, xvii. 360.
- Koil, town and *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, usually called Aligarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209-211.
- Koilābhūtīs, dancers in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Koilkonda, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderabad, xv. 354.
- Koilkuntla, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xv. 354.
- Kolpattu, village in Tinnevely District, Madras, xv. 354-355.
- Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.
- Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Moughyr, xvii.

- 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxi. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
- Kotūr. *See* Gonds.
- Kokai Mahal, building at Narod, Central India, xviii. 381.
- Koknas, or Kokniś, tribe, in Bānsda, Bombay, vi. 404; the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 146.
- Koktheinnayon pagoda, near Salin, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348.
- Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Mundā, IIo, and Oraon tribes of Bengal, xv. 355.
- Kol, demon, slain by Balarāma, v. 209, 217.
- Kol language. *See* Mundā.
- Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355-368; physical aspects, 355-357; history, 357-359; population, 359-361; agriculture, 361-363; forests, 363-364; trade and communications, 364-365; famine, 365-366; administration, 366-367; education, 367-368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.
- Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State, Madras, vi. 368.
- Kolair, lake in Madras. *See* Colair.
- Kolāla, ancient name of Kolāi, Mysore, xv. 378.
- Kolāni, Gondī dialect, i. 379, 381-382, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Wūn, xvii. 392.
- Kolāms, aboriginal tribe, in Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Berār, vii. 379; Wardhā, xxi. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Kolār, District in Mysore, xv. 368-376; physical aspects, 368-370; history, 370-371; population, 371-372; agriculture, 372-374; trade and communications, 374; famine, 374; administration, 374-375; education, 375-376; medical, 376; gold-field, iii. 141-142; coal-field, iii. 166.
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- Kolār, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 378-379.
- Kolai band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.
- Kolār Gold Fields, city in Kolār District, Mysore, iii. 141-142, xv. 376-378.
- Kolāramma temple, Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
- Kolārian languages. *See* Munda.
- Kolārians, ethnology, i. 298-299.
- Kolattū Rājā, Cannanore capital of, ix. 298.
- Kolhān, Government estate in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xv. 379-380.
- Kolhāpur, State in Bombay, xv. 380-386; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382-383; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384; trade and communications, 384-385; famine, 385; administration, 385-386; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
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- Kolhāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Kholāpur.
- Kolbātu, tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115.
- Koliś, tribe in Western India; total number, i. 498; chiefly in Bombay Presidency, xv. 387-390; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderabad, vi. 144; Baoni, Central India, vi. 415; Bārya, Bombay, vii. 20; Bhīr, Hyderabad, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Bombay City, viii. 402, 412; Broach, ix. 21, 22; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Ghod, Poona, threatened by (1839), xi. 233; turbulence of, in Gujarāt, xii. 352; Gulbarga, Hyderabad, xii. 378, Hyderabad, Sind, xiii. 315; Idar, Bombay, xiii. 326; Indūr, Hyderabad, xiii. 353; Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Kolāba, xv. 360; Konkan and Deccan, xv. 389; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Nānder, Hyderabad, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, held by, xx. 150; Poona, xx. 168, 169, 170; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sind, viii. 307, xvii. 407; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderabad, xxii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Thai and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 309, 310; Tungār, Thāna, xiv. 62; Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xiv. 318.
- Kolis, Himālayan tribe, in Chamba, x. 131; Mandi, xvii. 155; Simla, xxii. 379.
- Kolkai, village in Tinnevely District, Madras, former capital and seaport, xi. 387.
- Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
- Kollas, blacksmiths, in Coorg, xi. 28.
- Kollegāl, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
- Kollegāl, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
- Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, vii. 219.
- Kols, caste, in Allahābād, v. 231; Andamans, v. 361; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Būndā, vi. 350; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hazārībāgh, xii. 93; Hos joined (1831-2), xxi. 5; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Muzāpur, xvi. 364, 370; Nimār, Central India, xvi. 118; Rewah, Central India, xvi. 284.
- Koltās, cultivating caste, murdered by

- Khonds in Kālāhandī, Bengal, xv. 282-283; in Sambalpur, xvii. 9.
- Kolvān, former name of Shāhāpur, Thāna, xxii. 199.
- Komans, shepherd caste. *See* Idaiyans.
- Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Kāmandrug, Bellary, xvi. 170-171.
- Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāl-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, vii. 7; Gānjām, xii. 152; Gubbī, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
- Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164.
- Komulman, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kumbhalgarh.
- Kōn ravines, neolithic implements found in, ii. 91.
- Konārak, ruined temple in Purī District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391-392, xx. 402.
- Konbaung Min. *See* Tharrawaddy, Prince.
- Konch. *See* Kunch.
- Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Kondalwādī, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.
- Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.
- Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392-393; caves ii. 162.
- Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 393.
- Kondavid, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393.
- kondkā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chhuikhādān.
- Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.
- Kongālvas, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9-10.
- Kongnoli, village in Belgum District, Bombay, xv. 393-394.
- Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398.
- Kongu-desaripakkal*, the, Tamil chronicle, ii. 6-7.
- Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii. 80-81.
- Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandvād, defeated at Bhoj by Yesūji Sindhia (1773), viii. 121.
- König, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.
- Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south of the Damangangā river, xv. 394-395; physical aspects, i. 39; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 130, 142, 148; zoology, i. 272; language, i. 374; growth of population, i. 463.
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- Konkani temple at Mattāncheri, Cochin, xvii. 222.
- Konkams, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28.
- Konnūr, village in Belgum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395-396; inscription, ii. 9-10.
- Kooshta, town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Kushtia.
- Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396-397.
- Kopargaon, *tāluka* of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 397.
- Kopilās, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
- Kopili, river of Assam. *See* Kapili.
- Koppa, *tāluka* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397-398.
- Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.
- Koiā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.
- Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kurābar.
- Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.
- Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
- Koramas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
- Korampur, ancient name of Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.
- Korāng, village in Godāvāri District, Madras. *See* Coimba.
- Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398-399.
- Koraput, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
- Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
- Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.
- Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.
- Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistān, Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.
- Koratlā, town in Karīmānagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 399.

- Koravas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
- Koibā, coal-field in Central Provinces, v. 50.
- Korēā, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399-402.
- Koregaon, *tāluka* in Sātara District, Bombay, xv. 402.
- Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402.
- Koregaon lake, in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 300, 301.
- Korh, *tahsil* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, xv. 402-403.
- Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dūn, vi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.
- Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405, in Nimū, xix. 110.
- Korkūs, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403-405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betūl, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, v. 26; Chhindwāra, v. 208; Ellichpur, Berār, vii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Sātpurā Range, xvii. 132.
- Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāman, xix. 339.
- Korwai, chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 405-406.
- Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hydrābād, viii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palāman, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xviii. 172.
- Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattīgarh, xv. 406-407.
- Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khiraj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.
- Kosas*, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264.
- Kosgi, town in Gulbarga District, Hydrābād, xv. 407.
- Koshārāb, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.
- Koshit, weavers, in Berār, vii. 393; Indūr, Hydrābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Kosi, river of Nepāl and North Bengal, xv. 407-408.
- Kosī, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408-409.
- Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.
- Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, xv. 409-410.
- Kot Kapūra, town in Faridkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Kot Pūtlī, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4.
- Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381.
- Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nilgiris, Madras, xv. 410.
- Kotah, State in Rājputāna, xv. 410-424; physical aspects, 410-412; history, 412-415; population, 415-417; agriculture, 417-418; trade and communications, 418-419; famine, 420; administration, 420-423; education, 423-424; medical, 424.
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- Kotah-Jhalawār Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xi. 426.
- Kotālpur, ancient name for Dharmkot, Ferozepore, xi. 300.
- Kota-Māleri, geological series, i. 84.
- Kotappakonda shrine, near Narasainapct, Guntūr, xviii. 373.
- Kotāria, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kothāria.
- Kotas, artisans and musicians, in the Nilgiris, xix. 92.
- Kotāyam, *tāluka* and town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kottayam.
- Kotchāndpur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 1.
- Kotda, or Sāngām, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 1.
- Kotda Nāyām, petty State in Kathiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 1.
- Kotda Pitha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 1.
- Kotdwāra, town in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xvi. 2.
- Kotchetia, mountain in Coorg, xvi. 2.
- Koteshwar, festival, held at Kadod, Broach, xiv. 261.
- Koteshwar Mahādeo, temple on Arasur Hills, Bombay, v. 400.
- Kotgarh, *pargana* and sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 2.
- Kotgarh, sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab. *See* Kotkhai cum-Kotgarh.
- Kothāna, town and estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 2.
- Kothāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 166, xvi. 2.
- Kothī, petty *sanaḍ* State in Baghelkhand

- Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xvi. 2-3.
- Kothī, capital of State in Central India, xvi. 3.
- Kothī palace, Rewāh, Central India, xxi. 289.
- Kothideh, *bhūmīāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvi. 3.
- Koti, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kōtibrahmānla-sundarī*, the, Oriyā poem by Upendra Bhanja, ii. 432.
- Kotila, tomb of Mubārak Shāh, ii. 183.
- Kotiputta-Kasapagotta, Buddhist missionary, ii. 36, 44, 54.
- Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh, sub-*taluk* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kotla, State in Punjab. *See* Māler Kotla.
- Kotra, British cantonment in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.
- Kotra Basappa, *gurū*. *See* Basappa Lingaswāmī.
- Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 4-5.
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- Majnun Khān, attacked Kālnujar (1569), xiv 312.
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- Maksudangarh, petty State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii 125, xvii 52.
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- Mālambi, hill in Coorg, xvii. 72.
- Malanggarh, hill fortress in Thāna District, Bombay, xvii. 72-73.
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- Mālis, or Kachhis, gardeners, number in all India, i. 498; in Ahmādnagar, v. 115; Akola, Berār, v. 184; Aligarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Ambāla, v. 280; Amraoti, Berār, v. 309; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Berār, vii. 379; Bhir, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Broach, ix. 22; Buldāna, ix. 62; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 26; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hissār, xiii. 149; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189; Karnāl, xv. 52; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 416; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Poona, xv. 170; Rāmpur, xvi. 185; Rohtak, xvi. 314; Sahāranpur, xvi. 372; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xvii. 21. Sātara Agency, xvii. 114; Sātara District, xvii. 121; Seoni, xvii. 169; Sholāpur, xvii. 298; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wān, Berār, xxiv. 392.
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- Manikarnikā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
- Mānikcherī, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Māniktāla, village with *stūpa* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182-183; silver inscription found on disk in *stūpa*, ii. 25; *stūpa*, ii. 167.
- Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Turu-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
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- Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183-184.
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- Manipuri, or Meithei, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252, Hill Tippera, xiii. 119; Manipur, xvii. 189; Sylhet, xviii. 193.
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- Mānjra, river of Hyderābād, xvii. 197.
- Mānjri, cattle farm, iii. 85.
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- Mannārgudi, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 199.
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- Manne, village in Bangalore District Mysore, xvii. 200.
- Mannu, Mir, Muin-ul-mulk, governor of Lahore (c. 1750), xvi. 110.
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- Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore 1649-1705), xiv. 93.
- Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rajputāna, xvii. 200.
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- Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200-201.
- Manori, peak in Seoni District, Central Provinces, xvi. 165.
- Manpur, British *pargana* in Bhopawal Agency, Central India, xvii. 201-202.
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- Parambikolam, forest range in Cochin Madras, v. 347-348.
- Parameśvaravaman I, Kūṇam grant of, ii. 57-58.
- Paramukh, village in Madras. *See* Ferokh.
- Paranagai, ancient capital of Bargūjar Rājās, Rājputāna, xvi. 71.
- Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xv. 214.
- Parāntaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44.
- Parāntij, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xix. 407-408.
- Parāntij, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408.
- Parari Saiyids, on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1888), xix. 156, 210.
- Paras Rām (Parsān) Singh, thirty-fifth chief of Barwānī, conditional conversion to faith of Islām, vii. 90.
- Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Margeshwar, Rājputāna, xv. 204.
- Paras Rām, Diwān of Rājgarh, xviii. 382, xvi. 69; founded town and State of Narsingharh, Central India, xviii. 382-383.
- Parāsar, cave at Panhāla, Bombay, xix. 397.
- Parāsara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.
- Parasgad, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 498-499.
- Parashāwara, Peshāwar probably derived from, xv. 124.
- Pārasnāth, or Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Tirannāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64.
- Pārasnāth, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazārībāgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.
- Paraspur, city in Kashmīr, built by Lahtāditya, xv. 91.
- Parasūr, old name of Pasūr, Sālikot, xv. 23.
- Parasu, temple to, Huenugulūr, Mysore, xiii. 143.
- Parasu Rām Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1608), xvii. 113.
- Parasu Rāma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Aivali, Bijāpur, v. 129; Bhūmakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahasthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nimand, Kāngra, xiv. 124.
- Parasu Rāma, would be matricide, was washed away on bathing in Mātṛi Kūṇḍan, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
- Parasu Rāma Bhaṭṭa Patvardhan, Marāṭhā general, sacked Basavāpatna (1791), vii. 94; took Dharwā, with British assistance (1791), xi. 316; sacked Santē Bennūr (1791), xii. 79; defeated Tipū Sultān's army and took Shimoga (1798), xii. 290; said to have destroyed Muḥammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xii. 262; mansion of, at Tāgaon, Sātāra, xviii. 253, imprisoned at Wai (1798), xiv. 348.
- Paratwāda, civil station of Ellichpur, Amraoti, Beṛār, xix. 409.
- Paravūr, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Parūr.
- Pārbatī, goddess. *See* Kālī.
- Pārbatī, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409-410.
- Parbattia, language. *See* Nepālī.
- Parbhani, District in Hyderābād State, xix. 410-416; physical aspects, 410-411; history, 411; population, 411-412; agriculture, 412-413; trade and communications, 413-414; famine, 414; administration, 414-415; education, 415; medical, 416.
- Parbhani, *tāluka* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xix. 416.
- Parbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xix. 416.

- Pardhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Betār, v. 134; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Paidhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
- Pārdi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
- Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
- Paiduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779-1804), vii. 166, xviii. 270.
- Parenda, *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xx. 1.
- Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1-2.
- Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. See Twenty-four Parganas.
- Pārgarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.
- Pāighāt, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.
- Pargi, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.
- Pārha*. See Deer, hog.
- Parhāyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmau, xiv. 339.
- Parī Mahāl, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmir, xi. 125.
- Parī Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xiii. 403, xvii. 309.
- Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. See also Panchamas and Paraiyans.
- Parichhat, Rājā of Datā (c. 1800-39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xvii. 164.
- Parichhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
- Parihār Minās, caste, in Bāndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.
- Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gurjars, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69. Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hamirpur, xii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvi. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
- Parhasapura, city in Kashmir. See Parasur.
- Parījātamanjarī* or *Vijayavī*, the Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 n.
- Parījātāpaharana*, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Tammanna, ii. 437.
- Parikhshit, Pāndava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.
- Parikshit, Koch king, rule in Eastern Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Bijni, viii. 192; Dairang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhati, xii. 184-185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.
- Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226.
- Parimu, dialect spoken by Gijjars in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Paris Convention (1814), Cochim ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.
- Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203.
- Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South Kanara, xiv. 111.
- Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii. 213, 214.
- Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Parkāl, *tāluk* in Kaimnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2-3.
- Parke, General, defeated Tāntiā Tōpī at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.
- Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Bariackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassem, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118, Benares (Scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189-190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Madān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Akbar's, xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gwalior, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmadābād (deer-park of Mahmūd III), xviii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261, Surat, xviii. 165.
- Parlākumedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3-4.
- Parlākumedi, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.
- Parlākumedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx. 4-5.
- Parli, historic hill-fort in Sātāna District, Bombay, xx. 5.
- Parli, town in Bhūr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5-6.
- Parmagudi, *tahsīl* in Madura District. See Paramagudi.
- Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
- Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālmjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), ii. 315, vi. 348, xii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.
- Parmanna, founder of Muddebihāl (c. 1680), xviii. 11.
- Parmārdi Deo, Chandel king. See Parmāl Deva.
- Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

- Pärner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
- Pärner, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
- Pärmiera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6, 7, xxiii. 151.
- Parnotsa, ancient name of Pānch, Kashmir, xx. 244.
- Paro, town in Bhutān, xx. 7.
- Parola, trading town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.
- Paron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, vii. 417, xx. 7, 8.
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- Pārsi, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439-440; religion and factions, i. 439-440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bombay, iii. 302.
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- Pārsoli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 8.
- Parsul, tank in Nāsik, xviii. 405.
- Pārsvanātha, deified Jam saint. *See* Paras-nāth.
- Partāb Chānd, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.
- Partāb Singh, early Barguja immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pāhānū his head-quarters, xix. 314.
- Partāb Singh, Rājā of Partābgarh, founder of Partābgarh town (1617), xx. 21.
- Partābgarh, or Pratābgarh, State in Southern Rājputāna, xx. 8-14; physical aspects, 8-9; history, 9-10; population, 10-11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11-12; administration, 12-13; education, 13; medical, 14.
- Partābgarh, capital of State in Rājputāna, with enamelling industry, xx. 14; enamelling, iii. 239.
- Partābgarh, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xx. 14-21; physical aspects, 14-15; history, 15-16; population, 16-17; agriculture, 17-19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19-20; education, 20; medical, 21.
- Partābgarh, *tahsil* in United Provinces, xx. 21.
- Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.
- Partagharsa, peak in Sugujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171.
- Paithian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77, overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 305; in Herāt, viii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xiii. 213.
- Partridges, including francolins, *chikor*, *shv.* and hill partridges, i. 258.
- Parur, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21-22.
- Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Katlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhiā, xxi. 241.
- Parvati, wife of Siva. *See* Durga.
- Parvati, Rām, regent of Travancore (1815-29), xxiv. 8.
- Pārvatī, hill with temple near Poona, xx. 182.
- Pārvatipur, village and railway junction in Dinajpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.
- Pārvatipuram, subdivision and *tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pārvatipuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language of the Pasicha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.
- Pashm or pan, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmīna shawls. *See* Shawls.
- Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Erianian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgar, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xii. 78; Kashmir, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51, Loralai,

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- Pashtun, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
- Pasi principality, Dhaurahā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
- Pāsis, toddy-drainers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Banki, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gaya, xii. 200; Haridoi, xiii. 45; Kheri, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xv. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Patālgarh, xv. 17; Rāc Barli, xxi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.
- Passes*, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Thariawaddy, xxiii. 323.
- Pastūr, *tahsil* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Pastūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Passages*. See *FORES*.
- Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-295; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398, across the Aīwā-valli Hills, v. 402; Arankāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghāt, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Boighat, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutan, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhana, Sulaimān Range, xiii. 129; Damalechuvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwālgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kamur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almora, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Churbitya Lā, or Dungi Lā, Garhwal, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kunool, xviii. 346-347; Niti, Garhwal, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Parghat, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutan, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xxi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xvii. 291; Sikkim, xvii. 365; Teliāgarhi, Santāl Parganas, xxii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutan, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
- Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.
- Pasteur filter, used at Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167.
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- Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149.
- Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.
- Pataini Devī, Central India, old temple at, xxiii. 302.
- Pātāl Gumpā cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
- Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.
- Patāla Gangā, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64.
- Patahi, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
- Pātāliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall in 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282, under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also Patna.
- Pātan, *taluka* in Baroda, xx. 23-24.
- Pātan, or Anbhivāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-25.
- Pātan, *taluka* in Sātara District, Bombay, xx. 25.
- Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25-26.
- Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See *Keshorai Pātan*.
- Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderabad, xx. 26.
- Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or commentary on Panini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.
- Patanvadiyas, subdivision of Koli caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
- Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27.
- Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.
- Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.
- Pātdi, town in Ahmadābād. See *Pātri*.
- Patchas, cultivating caste, in Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383.
- Pātel*, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, ix. 42, 273, 281, 503.
- Pātels, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dūngarpur, xi. 382.

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- Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27-28.
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- Pathār Kachhār, State in Baghelkhand. See Baraunda.
- Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.
- Patharghāta, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28-29.
- Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29-30.
- Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xx. 29, 30.
- Pathārī, *tahsīl* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30.
- Pathārīa, *tahsīl* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 30.
- Pathrā Tāl, lake in Basti District, vii. 125.
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- Pathri, *taluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderabad, xx. 30, 31.
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- Patāla, *tahsīl* in Patāla State, Punjab, xx. 50.
- Patāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50-51.
- Pātidārs, subdivision of Kunbis in Gujarat, Ahmadabad, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.
- Pātkaī, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xv. 51.
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- Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Bundi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pāna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81-82.
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- Sarad fair, held in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 332.
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- Sārālā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
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- Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
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- Sārangurh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
- Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
- Sārangji, ancestor of Lathi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
- Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

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- Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
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- Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119; Pchowa, Karnāl, ix. 100.
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- Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwahor State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwa Bhil Corps, xxi. 103-104.
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- Sardhana, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.
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- Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.
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- Sattis, agricultural caste, in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
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- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxi. 207.
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- Trineta, king. *See* Mukkanna.
- Trinomalai, *tāluk* and town in South Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tiruvannāmalai.
- Tripatty, town in North Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tirupati.
- Tripattūr, *zamindari tahsil* and town in Madura District, Madras. *See* Tirupattūr.
- Tripattūr, *tāluk* and town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Tirupattūr.
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- Tuljāpur, *tāluk* in Osmaniābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 51-52.
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- Tulsi Dās, *zamindār* of Kondkā, or Chhuīkhadān, Central Provinces (1780), x. 216.
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- Tumkūr, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.
- Tumsar, town in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, with trade and industries, xxiv. 59-60.
- Tūm, timber tree (*Cedrela Toona*), in the evergreen forests of the Deccan, i. 192, ii. 103; Chittagong Hill Tracts, v. 322; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Gagar mountains, Nainī Tāl, xii. 121; Himālayas, xii. 133; Shāhjahānpur, xxi. 202.
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- Tunāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Tanāwal.
- Tūndla, railway junction in Agra District, United Provinces, xxiv. 60.
- Tungabhadra, river of Southern India, xxiv. 60-61; construction of weirs by Kīrshna Rājā, iii. 327.
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- Tuni, town in Godāvāri District, Madras, xxiv. 62.
- Tunjattu Eruttachchhan, Malayālam author (seventeenth century), ii. 436.
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- Turā, head-quarters of Gāro Hills District, Assam, xxiv. 62.
- Turaiyūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, residence of a *zamindār*, xxiv. 62-64.
- Turāmāla, king or prince, record on base of statue at Bōdh-Gayā (A.D. 7 or 8), ii. 47.
- Turanmāl, hill in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 64.
- Turbak, Pathān, invasion of Assam (sixteenth century), vi. 48; inroad into Kānirūp, xiv. 332.
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- Turbhen, port in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Trombay.
- Tūri, dialect of the Kherwārī language of the Dravidian family, i. 383.
- Turis, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90.
- Turis, Afghān tribe in Kurram, xvi. 49-50; expedition against (1856), xix. 208.
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- Turquoise, not a product of India proper, iii. 160; found in Himālayas, xiii. 130; said to have been discovered in Rājputāna, xxi. 130.
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- Tuticorin, subdivision in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 64.
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- Ujjain, ancient and historic city in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112-115; calico-printing, iii. 186; brass and copper work, iii. 241.
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- Uttamapāliyam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xviii. 205, sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xviii. 341.
- Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
- Uttarapurāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
- Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
- Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
- Uyyakondāntrimalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
- Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Marāi-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xviii. 253.
- Uzma Kyaukpadaung pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.
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- Vaccination, iv. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article under Medical.
- Vaccine dépôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.
- Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45.
- Vāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeevaram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203.
- Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
- Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
- Vadakku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
- Vadaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.
- Vadakunnāthan, temple at Tichūi, Cochín, xxiv. 48.
- Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.
- Vadālī, ancient town in Idar State, Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
- Vādāsinor. State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Bālāsinor.
- Vadāvli, *tāluka* in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 291.
- Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhāwār, xi. 308; Kolāba,

- xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.
- Vādhels, Khambhālīya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
- Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
- Vādi, capital of Śāvantvādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291-292.
- Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Jotiba's Hill.
- Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
- Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
- Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 292-293.
- Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prant*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
- Vadod, petty State in Jhalawār *prant*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgbhata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.
- Vāggyas, attendants of Śiva, customs of, at Guddguddāpuri fair, Dhārwar, vii. 346.
- Vagh Rājās, Melndpur assigned to, 1740, confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
- Vaghela Chamansingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vaghela Khānji of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vaghelas, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
- Vaghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgji, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
- Vāgia, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
- Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgyyotisha, Karmali plates of, ii. 33.
- Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
- Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294.
- Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xvii. 109.
- Vajāpuri, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 294.
- Vajāpuri, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
- Vajayanti, Sanskrit dictionary by Yadvapiakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
- Vaijo Khasia of Mitāla, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
- Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
- Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
- Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Sīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
- Vaikuntha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Vainiwāl, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
- Vairāg, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
- Vairāgya-sataka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 252.
- Varrāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
- Vaṛisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwa, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
- Vaṛowāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
- Varsālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
- Vaśeshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
- Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xvii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also* Mathas.
- Vaishnavas, temples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
- Vaishnavas, Hindu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423-428; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Kātwa, Burdwan, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khairah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadīā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xv. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
- Vaishnavism, i. 423-428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425; 426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427-428.
- Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmanical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hyderabad State, xiii. 247.
- Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xviii. 305.
- Vaitālā *deul*, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Vaivasvat, the sun, Sūrajānsi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
- Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
- Vajriā, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
- Vaja Makuta Rāya, Katnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

- Vajrabai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
- Vajrapāni, Bodhi-satiwa images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
- Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
- Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
- Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
- Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
- Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27-28, 59.
- Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
- Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Vāla, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
- Vāla, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
- Vālaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
- Vālam, town in Kadī *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
- Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Vālarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
- Vālas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasia, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
- Vālāsna, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
- Vālavachān, peak in Nellīampathi, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmiki, xxiv. 297.
- Vāliyavana Ridge, in Nellīampathi, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhman, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479-1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193, temple founded by, at Kherālū, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
- Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaisnavā sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
- Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
- Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujārāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
- Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
- Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
- Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
- Valliyū, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyū.
- Vālmikanāthai, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
- Vālmiki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpin Ghāt, Dmājpuri, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
- Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Wālanād.
- Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
- Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
- Vāmāna, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
- Vamansthali, ancient city near Girnar, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Vāmbori, town in Ahmādnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwarī traders, xxiv. 298.
- Vamsāvali, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
- Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānāji Panditar, erected fort in Pattukottai in honour of Shāhji (1686-7), xx. 76.
- Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vanamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevely, xviii. 364.
- Vanarājā, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujārāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.
- Vanavāsī, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsī.
- Vandra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
- Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
- Vangadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
- Vani Vilāsa Veda Sāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
- Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

- Vāṇiyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labhai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
- Vāṇiyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
- Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
- Vanjhas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
- Vāṅkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wāṅkāner.
- Vāṅkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
- Vāṇmāla, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xvi. 290, xxiv. 299.
- Vāṇnānkulī, washerman's pond, at Gangai-kondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
- Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xv. 56; residence at Bārāsāt turned into jail, vi. 430.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
- Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
- Vanthi, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
- Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
- Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
- Varadarājaswāmī, Vaishnava temple at Conjeevaram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Varāgām, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
- Varagu*, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xv. 314; Madūra, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xv. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also* Kodon.
- Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109, image at Alsai, Gayā, v. 69; at Erani, Saugor, xii. 25.
- Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ob.* 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkān, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadhā, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
- Varāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Varāhī Devī, block of granite at Devī Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
- Vārāhmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmir, vi. 428.
- Varāhnāisinh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
- Vārānasī, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
- Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
- Varddhāmān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
- Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (*c.* 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.
- Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Vari*, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātāra, xii. 122; Thāna, xxi. 296.
- Variga*, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xiv. 14.
- Varkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Vālis, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, vi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxi. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
- Varnish industry, iii. 176.
- Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
- Vasora, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
- Varṭtikas*, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
- Varturāyiruppu, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
- Varvāl-Rājura, *tāluk* in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 300.
- Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bassein.
- Vasan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsan Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madūra, xvi. 406.
- Vasantamma, or Vasantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
- Vaśavad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
- Vāśavadattā*, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (*c.* 600), ii. 241.
- Vasishṭa, legendary dispute with Vishvāmitra, xv. 63.
- Vasishṭkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
- Vāsithiputa-Pulumāyī, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

Vāsna, petty State in Mahī Kantha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
 Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.
 Vāsota, historic hill-fort in Sātara District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
 Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.
 Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Toppāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, vii. 248.
 Vasudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
 Vasudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.
 Vāsudeva or Vasulika, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xv. 262.
 Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments on Ratnāgni hill ascribed to, xvi. 258.
 Vāsuki, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
 Vāsuki shrine. *See* Vāsangi.
 Vasuladatta, daughter of Pajjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xiv. 113.
 Vāsurnia, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
 Vastishka, Kushan king. *See* Vāsudeva.
 Vāta, god of wind. *See* Vāyu.
 Vātana, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
 Vatsa, chief of the Gūjjaras, ruled from Gujjarāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwāt (c. 800), ix. 337.
 Vaugban, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yusufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
 Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxii. 157.
 Vāv, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
 Vāv, Rāni, well built by Udayamati at Pātān, Baroda, xx. 24.
 Vāvdi Dharvāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
 Vāvdi Vachhāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
 Vayalpād, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.
 Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.
 Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.
 Vāyū or Hāyū, language of the Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch, i. 392. 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41-42.

Vāyu Purāna, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (c. 320), ii. 236-237.
 Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevely (c. 1532), xxii. 368.
 Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.
 Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmaism, ii. 254-255.
 Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.
 Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.
 Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303.
 Vedas, the (1500-1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rigveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.
 Vedāvati, river in Southern India. *See* Hagarī.
 Vedevara temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxii. 209.
 Vedic period of literature (1500-200 B.C.), ii. 207-234; the Vedic accent, 210; Vedic metres, 210-211.
 Vedic religion, transition from, ii. 305-306.
 Vedic theology, i. 403-404.
 Vegetables, in India generally, iii. 75, 99; trade in, iii. 255.
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- Vehar, temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmad-ābād, xi. 286.
- Vejal Vājo, stormed Una-Delvada, Kāthi-āwār, xxiv. 122.
- Vekana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-
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- Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bīdar, Hyder-
ābād, viii. 166; Elgandal, Hyderābād,
xii. 7; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv
295; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Velans, washermen, in Cochīn, Madras,
x. 345.
- Velha Cidade de Goa, name of Old Goa,
xii. 266.
- Vellābas, hill tribe in Shivaroy Hills,
Salem, xii. 274.
- Vellāchīmudi, peak in Nelliampathis,
Cochīn, xii. 5.
- Vellalans, agricultural caste, in Salem,
xvi. 399.
- Vellanād, village in Travancore State,
Madras, with plumbago mine, xxiv.
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- Vellar, river of Madras, xxiv. 303.
- Vellore, subdivision in North Arcot Dis-
trict, Madras, xxiv. 303.
- Vellore, *tāluk* in North Arcot District,
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